(c) whether Government would take any concrete steps to get rid of the problem of water logging?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) According to survey conducted by State Government of Haryana, waterlogged area has been observed around Lohgarh village situated near Rajasthan Canal falling in Sirsa District in Haryana due to seepage of the Canal. For reclamation of such areas, the laying of sub surface Drainage System is not feasible. The Irrigation Department of Haryana Government has therefore, installed 3 tube-wells to lift out excess water from affected fields to the near by canal for improving the soil fertility and enabling the farmers to grow the crop.

As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, Land is a State subject and it is for the State Governments to take a decision for compensation to the farmers.

Central Soil Salinity Research Institute (CSSRI), Karnal, and the State Government of Haryana are jointly implementing Haryana Operation Pilot Project (HOPP) for reclamation of water logged and salinity in the four districts, namely, Bhiwani, Sonepat, Jhajjar and Sirsa in the State. Under this project subsurface drainage technology is adopted for reclamation of water logged and saline lands and about 1500 ha. area has been reclaimed to demonstrate the technology for adoption by the farmers in other similar areas.

**Cultivable land**

†4005. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total cultivable land available in the country, at present, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to use agriculture land for generating income from other business such as industry;

(c) if not, the measures taken by Government to stop this trend; and

(d) Government's plan to increase the area of cultivable land?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) As per available estimate, the total cultivable land is 183.18 million ha. in 2004-05 in the country. The State-wise details is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(a) and (c) No, Sir. However, as per the seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, Land falls under the purview of State Governments and they have powers to acquire land for different purposes. Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Programme of State Land Use Boards (SLUBs) through Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA). Under this Programme, State Governments have been advised to bring suitable legislation to prevent use of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. Some of the States, through their SLUBs have issued instructions and executive orders relating to diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.

(d) Government of India is implementing various Watershed Development Programmes, namely, (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Area (NWDPRA), (ii) Soil Conservation for Enhancing the Productivity of Degraded Lands in the Catchements of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR), (iii) Reclamationof Alkali Soils (RAS), (iv) Watershed Development Projects in Shifting Cultivation Area (WDPSCA), (v) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), (vi) Desert Development Programme (DDP), (vii) Integrated Waste-land Development Programme (IWDP), (viii) Watershed Development Fund and (ix) Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) for development of lands in the country. Under these programmes, since inception upto X Five Year Plan, an area of about 50.83 million ha. of lands have been developed. Parts of such developed lands are also brought under cultivation.

***Statement***

*State-wise extent of Cultivable Land available in the country as on 2004-05*

(Area in Thousand Hectares)

| S. No. | Name of the States | Cultivable land as on 2004-05 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 157.69 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 314 |
| 3. | Assam | 3224 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 4. | Bihar | 6640 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 5595 |
| 6. | Goa | 197 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 12552 |
| 8. | Haryana | 3780 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 805 |
| 10. | Jammu & Kashmir | 1050 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 4184 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 12906 |
| 13. | Kerala | 2345 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 17362 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 21176 |
| 16. | Manipur | 245 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 336 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 1057 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 645 |
| 20. | Orissa | 7473 |
| 21. | Punjab | 4270 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 25630 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 154 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 8157 |
| 25. | Tripura | 310 |
| 26. | Uttaranchal | 1527 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 19530 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 5808 |
| 29. | Delhi | 58 |
| 30. | Pondicherry | 31 |
| 31. | A & N Island | 24 |
| 32. | Chandigarh | 24 |
| 33. | D & N Haveli | 2 |
| 34. | Daman & Diu | 2 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 3 |
| | TOTAL: | 183185 |

Note: Area of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal are included in the area of their origin State

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance 2005, Directorate of E& S, DAC, MOA, GOI, New Delhi